5.9 Alternatives to Prison: Community Sentences and Restorative Justice: Test Pack

AQA 8192 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. For numbered short-answer questions, a sentence or two is usually enough; write full sentences for the final 12-mark discussion. Total time suggested 15 minutes.

1 Which one of the following is an example of a community sentence in England and Wales?

- ☐ A) Life imprisonment without parole
- ☐ B) Unpaid work requirement
- ☐ C) Mandatory deportation
- ☐ D) Automatic custody for first offenders

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 State one strength of using restorative justice for victims, other than receiving compensation.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

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3 Define what is meant by a 'community sentence' in the context of criminal justice in the UK.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 Identify and explain two ways electronic tagging or electronic monitoring is used in community sentences in the UK.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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5 Explain one practical advantage of community sentences compared with short prison sentences in reducing the immediate social costs to offenders' families.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 State one criticism that opponents of community sentences often make about them in terms of public confidence in the justice system.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.9 Alternatives to Prison: Community Sentences and Restorative Justice: Test Pack

Question 1

B (Unpaid work requirement) **B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

identifies a strength, e.g. victims can have their voice heard and feel acknowledged **B1**

brief development, e.g. being listened to can support emotional recovery and closure **B1**

Answer: Victims can have their voice heard and feel acknowledged, which can support emotional recovery and provide a sense of closure.

Question 3

identifies community sentences are punishments served in the community rather than inside prison **B1**

development, e.g. may include unpaid work, curfews, electronic monitoring or probation supervision **B1**

Answer: A community sentence is a punishment served in the community rather than in prison; it may include unpaid work, curfews, electronic monitoring or probation supervision.

Question 4

identifies one use, e.g. enforcing a curfew by recording presence at home at set times **B1**

development, e.g. tags send data to authorities to check compliance with court-ordered hours at home **B1**

identifies a second use, e.g. monitoring exclusion zones or ensuring an offender stays away from a victim or certain places **B1**

development, e.g. GPS or proximity tags alert authorities if an offender enters a banned area or a victim's address **B1**

Answer: Electronic tagging can enforce a curfew by recording presence at home at set times, with data sent to authorities, and can monitor exclusion zones or keep offenders away from victims, using GPS or proximity alerts.

Question 5

identifies an advantage, e.g. offenders can continue to live at home and support dependants **B1**

development, e.g. maintaining family roles reduces disruption to children and household income compared with imprisonment **B1**

Answer: An advantage is offenders can continue to live at home and support dependants, reducing disruption to children and household income that would follow from imprisonment.

Question 6

identifies a criticism, e.g. they are seen as too lenient or 'soft' and may reduce public confidence that justice is being done **B1**

brief development, e.g. victims or the public may feel offenders are not sufficiently punished **B1**

Answer: A criticism is community sentences are seen as too lenient or 'soft', reducing public confidence that offenders are being properly punished, because victims or the public may feel justice is not strong enough.

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